



Valérie Devon

Presents

# Vincent Reynouard editorials

Gas Chambers,  
The Rumor of the Century - Part 2

Sans Concession tv  
Editorials tv

Facing the denial of Radio Berlin on April 8, 1945 many will respond: *"But what can he weigh against all these testimonies and confessions?"* Let's take this argument as is.

But, in 1692, in the American village of Salem, many testimonies and confessions confirmed the presence among the population, of witches and wizards who tormented children. During her first interrogation, the first accused, Sarah Good, declared that it was not her, but Goody Osburn the guilty. Questioned in turn, Goody Osburn confessed she went to Sabbaths. However, her husband and others pointed out that, since over three years, she was no longer involved. The confessions of Goody Osburn were confirmed by an Indian slave by the name of Tituba. The devil appeared to her, and asked her to serve him. She then saw four women hurt children. Among them: Goody Osburn and Sarah Good. She also had tormented children. But she was forced to it. Today she regretted it, and will not do it anymore. The case grow, and other people were arrested.



↑ On the screen, the arrest warrant of one of the alleged witches, Elisabeth How, arrested May 26, 1692. At her trial, 16 concordant testimonies were brought against her. Found guilty, she was hanged on July 19, 1692. After similar trials, 19 suspects found guilty were hanged. 14 women and 5 men. Trouble is that in 2001, all these poor convicted persons were declared not guilty.

You will answer that one can't compare the two eras. The 17th century, you'd say, was still a time of superstition and credulity. Wrong. Where there is belief, there credulity. Let me demonstrate it with the *"holocaust"*.



↑ Do you believe that in the middle of the camp of Treblinka, one could find a mountain of clothing 35 to 40 meters high? Something like this. No. Naturally. Because you are not naive like the people of Salem three centuries ago.

And yet... A SS, Kurt Gerstein, pointed it out in his *"confessions"* written in 1945. *"Confessions"* that he willingly made, voluntarily, without coercion. This same Kurt Gerstein, alleged that in the *"gas chambers"* of Treblinka, Germans squeezed 700 to 800 people in 25 m<sup>2</sup>. Here to, do you believe it? 700 persons in a small one-room apartment? No, because I said it again, you're not gullible. And indeed, on this picture, I represented an area of about 25 m<sup>2</sup>.



There are about 80 persons. By compressing the people we can double the amount or even 200 persons. But 700 to 800, means that all the people visible on this picture stood in the black outlined area. This is as ridiculous as the witches of Salem.

And yet ... In their answer to Pr. Faurisson, published February 21, 1979 34 historians not only invoked the testimony of the SS Kurt Geirstein, but also the passage which spoke of 700 to 800 people on 25 m<sup>2</sup>. Their credulity, therefore, had nothing to envy the people of Salem. And they were historians, that is to say, professionals.

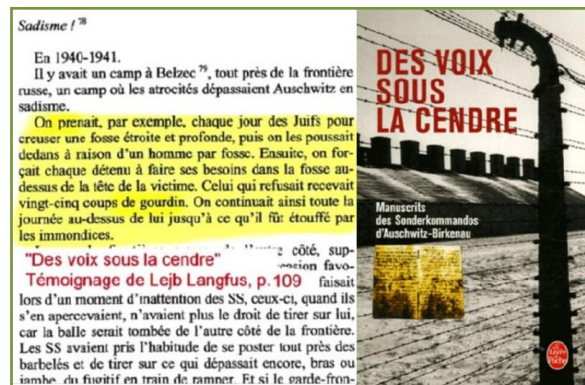
But it's not over. For credulity always leads further into ridiculous. Thus the Holocaust by poop in the camp of Belzec. ↓



Because according to a "witness", not content with the gassing of Jews, Germans killed others as follow: "We took, for example, every day some Jews to dig a narrow and deep pit, then they were pushed in: a man per pit. Then, they forced each detainee to defecate in the pit above the head of the victim. We went on all day over him until he suffocated under the filth."

You may answer me that I went to get this story in some cheap novel. Not at all! This testimony is reproduced in a very serious book, to which 7 historians contributed, and

was published in 2005, by Calman-Levy, in collaboration with the Shoah Memorial. ↓



From the "holocaust" by poop to 700 people in a small one room apartment, when it comes to the alleged "holocaust", credulity is extraordinary. But hey, you're not gullible.

However, do you believe that at Sachsenhausen, the Germans killed in mass Soviet prisoners using a treadle hammer?

Since for this crime, we have circumstantial and by no means delirious confessions presented at the great Nuremberg trial. The scene took place on February 13, 1946. The Soviet Deputy Attorney General evoked the extermination of Soviet prisoners of war. He then invoked the very specific confessions of a SS (TMI,t.VII,p.381), Paul Waldmann, captured in Berlin on May 2, 1945. Having worked at Sachsenhausen's camp, he told: "From the station to the camp, Russian POWs roamed near one kilometer. At the camp, they remained overnight without food. The next evening they were taken for execution. Internees were always transferred from inside the camp, in three trucks, which I drove one. The internal camp was at a distance of about one kilometer three-quarters of the court executions. The execution was held in a hut, which, shortly before, had been fixed up for this purpose."



*A local was for undressing, another for waiting. A radio was working in the room, loud enough, so that the internees could not guess in advance that death awaited them. Leaving the second room, they passed one by one in another separated small room, on the floor of which was arranged a iron grid under the grid, was a gutter. As soon as the prisoner of war was killed, the corpse was removed by two German internees, while one cleaned the blood stains on the grid. This small room contained a slit of about 50 centimeters. The prisoner of war was backed against this slot, behind which was a shooter. Practically, such an arrangement was not satisfactory, as it often happened that the shooter missed his victim. After eight days, another device was installed. The prisoner, as before, was leaning against the wall; Then, slowly, an iron plate came down on his head. The prisoner seemed to pass under the measuring rod. The iron plate contained a hammer that was pulled down and struck the prisoner in the neck. He fell dead. The iron plate was operated by a foot pedal, which was placed in corner of this room. The staff belonged to the Sonderkommando that I already quoted."*

How many prisoners were killed like this? 1,000, 5,000, 10,000, 50,000? Not quite: 840,000! Yes! 840,000 killed with a pedal hammer! And to get rid of the bodies, no problem, *"the bodies were burnt in four mobile ovens towed by cars."*

In front of such accurate and clear confessions no doubt is possible. Besides, why would an SS testified against his own people, and against the country he served? The trouble is that if you go today at the memorial of d'Oranienburg-Sachsenhausen, one will not talk to you about this diabolical machine, this pedal hammer, or about the

portable ovens, or about the 840,000 murdered prisoners. All is forgotten. So, why did Paul Waldmann admitted these nonsense? Because he was in the hands of the almighty victors. And, when one is almighty, one can get what one wants from anyone. Does one want a very serious example? Here it is. ↓



The first big trial for war crimes (one didn't speak yet of "crimes against humanity") opened on September 17, 1945, so, two months before the famous Nuremberg trials. Not surprisingly, the press announced it loudly, and by means of pictures. They spoke of Belsen, the camp of the horror. But be aware that, from mid-May to late November 1944, Josef Kramer -the main accused- and his team led the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp. They had led Bergen-Belsen later, from December 1944 until its liberation. Therefore, although they spoke of the *"monster of Belsen,"* the four million deaths which he was accused of, were those of Auschwitz. Almost all the press took up this number of four millions, claimed by Soviet propaganda, as he strike the spirits. This trial was therefore also -and especially- that of Auschwitz.

But, on May 22, 1945, Josef Kramer had signed a lengthy statement, accurate enough on his experience of concentration camp hierarchy. And here is what he said: *"I heard the allegations of former Auschwitz prisoners about a gas chamber there, of*

*execution of masses, and lashes, of cruelty of the guards, and that all this took place in my presence or that I would have known about it. All I can say about it, is that it's false from beginning to end.*" One could not be clearer. Josef Kramer, among other things, refuted all these massacre stories in "gas chambers."

But on September 1, 1945, so two weeks before the opening of his trial ... complete turnaround: Joseph Kramer signed a short statement in which he certified to have visited a gas chamber at Birkenau. *"It was linked to the crematorium,"* he said *"The entire building contains the crematorium and the gas chamber was located in Camp No. 2 (Birkenau) I commanded."* On the eve of his trial, therefore, Josef Kramer had made a 180 degree turn, now confirming Allied propaganda.

On October 8, 1945, at the hearing, his lawyer asked the reasons for this volte-face. Here is what the accused replied: *"Two reasons explain the difference between these two statements. The first is that in the initial statement, I was told that according to the prisoners, these gas chambers would have been under my command."*

Let's stop here, and let's consider this first reason. Josef Kramer would have disputed it, because prisoners accused him to have actively participated in the killings in the gas chambers. Well, in that case one specifies that indeed, the killings took place in these death premises, but that one doesn't bear any responsibilities for it. That's what one should say. But, on May 22 Josef Kramer stated that the narratives of the former deportees were: *"untrue from beginning to end."* Therefore, it was a total denial. Not partial. Which means a denial

that was also about the existence of the alleged gas chambers. The first reason given by the accused, therefore revealed itself to be worthless.

This being said, let's move on to the second one. *"The second and main reason, he said, was this one: The Obergruppenführer Pohl who spoke to me took my word of honor that I shall be silent and shall not speak to anybody at all about the existence of these gas chambers. During my first declaration or statement, I felt still bound to this word of honor which I gave to him."* The lawyer asking him why four months later the situation had changed, Josef Kramer explained: *"The first statement, I made in Diest in Belgium. At that time, I did not know the war was going on; it was still war. I made the second statement in the prison in Celle. The war was then over, and those persons to whom I felt bound in honor - Adolf Hitler and the Reichführer Himmler - did not exist anymore, there were not alive anymore, and that is the reason why I thought that my word of honor which I gave did not bind me at that period."*

All of this was nice, and noble but his first statement Kramer signed it on May 22, 1945 that is exactly two weeks after the end of the war and more than three weeks after Adolf Hitler suicide.



↑ Since May 1st, the world press had announced the death of the Führer. As for the end of the war, it had been announced

everywhere, including in the allied prisons in Germany, where, I recall it, the victors press was allowed. I add that since Dachau liberation, on April 29, 1945 this allied press was packed with gas chambers stories. In short, on May 22, 1945 Josef Kramer knew that the war was over, that the Reich was totally crushed, that Hitler had joined the kingdom of shadows, and above all, one spoke everywhere about the gas chambers! Accordingly, the second reason given was even more inept than the first. But, at no time, did the court interrupted the questioning to emphasizes the obvious. Either the prosecution or the president or any of its accessors raised any objection. No one told him: *"But at last accused, stop taking us for idiots! Your first statement was on May 22."* No! The explanation given by the accused went by without a hitch!

Obviously, either the judges or the prosecutors wished not lighten this dark volte-face case just in time, that is to say on the eve of his trial. For me, Josef Kramer is the perfect example of the person, who, one way or another, was forced to make false confessions. No need to use torture for this, at the time, one only had to threatened the person to deliver his family to the Soviets. This is how, for example, that the accused, Fritz Sauckel, signed an examination presented to him all done (TMI, t.XVI, p.74). One threatened to deport his wife and ten children in Russia. I will then be told, *"But, why his lawyer did not revealed the matter?"* For probably because Josef Kramer did not reveal to him the endured pressure.

A person who accept to modify his testimony, for such or such serious reason, is not going to say it afterwards, since it would meant the termination of the deal

with those manipulating him. Sure, the secret can still be revealed, if one considers its unveiling will defeat the action of the manipulators. Only, one has to go back to 1945, at the time, to plead the nonexistence of the gas chambers would have been impossible! I will get back to this in the next video. Confronted to the barrage of propaganda, everyone would have taken you for a fool, and it was certainly not Josef Kramer lawyer who could have change anything to it. Whatever he could think internally, his defender was very well aware of it, as on October 8, 1945 he launched: *"Let's go back now to the gas chambers, they existed, no question about it."* It's clear. Either the lawyer sincerely believed in the gas chambers, or he knew in advance the futility of any dispute.

This is why, even if Josef Kramer's lawyer would have been aware of the pressure endured by his client, he said nothing and would have prefer to adopt the only possible strategy at the time: minimize the accused responsibilities in the gas chambers case. Josef Kramer himself had opted for this defense system. After explaining his visit to an alleged gas chamber, he was hastened to add that despite his position of commander of Birkenau the killings in these death premises remained out of his duties. They only concerned Rudolf Höss, in direct liaison with Berlin. Unsurprisingly, this strategy was useless. Condemned to death, Josef Kramer was hanged on December 14, 1945 with others including Irma Grese, on the picture here. All of them, took their secrets with them in their tomb.

Sure, it does not mean that all the confessions, and testimonies given at the time would be false. Far from it. It just means that we must take them with caution,

i.e. analyzing them seriously and by confronting them with the reality on the ground. as long as this is not done, -and we will see that the historian didn't do it- one can certainly accumulate as many confessions and testimony as one pleases, it will prove nothing.

One must indeed understand that a witness or a person who confesses, doesn't have to be believed blindly until it has been thoroughly interrogated. Let's take an example.



↑ At the end of the war, Hitler's personal secretary, Martin Bormann, was missing. In Nuremberg, he was among the accused. The lawyer appointed to defend him, produced a witness, the former driver of Hitler, Erich Kempka, he claimed to have seen Bormann die not very far from him, in the night of May 1st to May 2nd 1945. "*Bormann,*" he said, "*was holding on to a tank, which, hit by a shell exploded.*" Only, did he really see him die? Here is how the court cross-examined this witness:

**President** - You simply walked next to it? [the tank]

**Kempka** - Yes, I was walking next to it.

**President** - And, where were you compared to Bormann?

**Kempka** - I was behind the tank, approximately on the left side. Behind the tank.

**President** - How far from Bormann?

**Kempka** - Maybe three or four meters.

**President** - And then, a projectile hit the tank, that is correct?

**President** - How far away from the tank were you when it exploded?

**Kempka** - I'd say three or four meters.

**President** - And how far from the tank was Bormann when the tank exploded?

**Kempka** - I believe he was holding on to it with one hand.

**President** - You say that "*you believe*", did you see him or you didn't see him?

**Kempka** - I didn't really see him holding on to the tank but in order to follow the tank, I would have done the same thing. I would have stood at the back of the tank.

**President** - Did you see Bormann try to climb on the tank just prior to the explosion?

**Kempka** - No, I didn't see him. I didn't see Bormann make an effort, indicating he wanted to board the tank.

**President** - Since how long were you looking at Bormann before the explosion?



**Kempka** - All this happened real fast, while I was still talking to Bormann, the tanks arrived we immediately passed through the anti-tank barrage and 30 to 40 meters away the tank was hit.

**President** - What do you call: "*real fast*"?

**Kempka** - While we were talking... a few minutes maybe.

**President** - How long between the conversation and the explosion?

**Kempka** - I can't tell you exactly, but certainly less than fifteen minutes. Let's say half an hour.  
I stop here.

It's enough to understand that a cross-examination is intended to determine the witness's credibility by requiring from him specific explanations. Here, it appeared that contrary to what he claimed, the witness didn't see Bormann die. He suspected it, but he didn't see him.

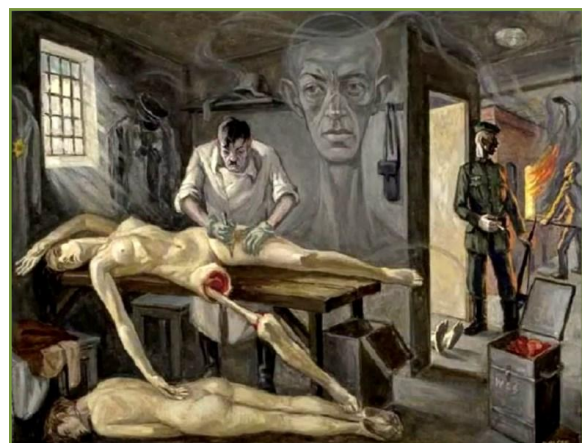
And indeed, this is not here that Martin Bormann died. He survived the explosion of the tank, and he committed suicide a little further along with Hitler's doctor, probably when they understood that they could no longer escape the Soviets. Cross-examining a witness, or a person who confesses, is therefore not being guilty of hyper-criticism, it's just checking his credibility.

Another example, will help us understand how a cross-examination enables to identify a false witness.

Among the documents the prosecution introduced in Nuremberg, is the examination of a former deportee to Mauthausen

(TMI,t.XXXIII,p.213). Albert Tiefenbacher, his testimony was at the same time very wide and very accusatory. The man should have appeared physically to the witness stand. As it is usually the case. Yet he was not cited. Why? Well, I have not found any document that could enable to give the reason with certainty, but, an hypothesis is evident. The prosecution itself, knew that this witness was not reliable. And here is why...

Albert Tiefenbacher claimed that the Mauthausen doctors, killed the incurably diseased with an injection of a poison directly into the heart. The victim usually died within one minute and a half. Therefore, a very effective poison. Further, he claimed that these "*Nazi*" doctors liked especially to operate and dissect the corpses in order to see the effect of the poison. "*They took out the brain and cut through, and they weighed it. They opened the chest, took out the lungs (...) They took out the tongue to study it... then they took out the liver, etc... to study for signs of cancer, etc... Naturally, they hardly learn anything from these experiences, because they were incompetent.*"



↑ One found here the picture of what would become the "*Nazi doctor*" pictured later as incompetent, cruel and sadistic. Only, the US interrogators who were doing their job



were not fooled. One of them asked the witness:

**US interrogators** - Did they learn the effects of the poison that had been injected?

**Albert Tiefenbacher** - Yes, said the former deportee.

**US interrogators** - What did they learn?

**Albert Tiefenbacher** - How the poison works and its consequences.

So, those doctors were not as incompetent as claimed. Already, two specified questions enabled to place the witness in contradiction with himself. But, it was not over.

One of the interrogator launched:

**US interrogators** - If they injected people and the people died within a few moments, what more did they want to know about the poison?

The witness answered:

**Albert Tiefenbacher** - In order to find the correct dose, they used a good many inoculation serums on the prisoners before they were used on the troops.

**US interrogators** - Why on the troops?

**Albert Tiefenbacher** - If they were good, they were used on the troops, he said

**US interrogators** - How could it have been good, if the people died immediately?

**Albert Tiefenbacher** - Some of them recovered. Explained the witness.

We went from: poison injected directly into the heart of the terminally ill -including

tuberculosis- in order to the euthanize them, and from improvisation to improvisation, under pressure of specific questions, we had reached experiments to establish the quality and curative dose serums.

To summarize, totally destabilized by specific questions, the former deportee had tangled up in his explanations, which had led him to contradict radically. Here's how a false witness is detected. But for that, a close questioning is needed. Albert Tiefenbacher was therefore cross out of the list of people to appear at the stand. Which was wiser, because with an individual with so little confident, one could fear even a simple cross-examination by the Defense. Only the record of his testimonies was mentioned three or four times, knowing that judges would never read it in full.

This other case, confirms that a witness - understood, valuable witness- is not acquired as soon as a person says: "*I saw, I saw, I can tell everything.*" No! This witness quality is acquired after a tight cross-examination, conducted by people who refuse to believe everything.

But, we will see that at the Nuremberg trial, the Court was careful not to cross-examine seriously the Prosecution witnesses. And thereafter, excepted in one case, on which I will come back later, no witness of the alleged "*homicidal gas chambers*" was seriously cross-examined.

Before ending on this subject, let's go back to Kurt Gerstein, this SS man who saw piles of clothing as high as 30 to 40 meters, and 700 persons pile up in 25 m<sup>2</sup>. He died in 1945, in the Cherche Midi prison so no other cross-examination was possible. However, cross-examinations so-called

"posthumous" are sometimes possible, especially when while alive, the witness gave quite a number of details. And it was the case with Kurt Gerstein.



↑ This cross-examination was carried out by Henri Roques. In 1985, this retired accountant defended a thesis at the University of Nantes. Intituled: *"Kurt Gerstein's confessions comparative study of the various versions"*, the author made a list of major improbabilities and oddness found in the SS stories. Because, anti-revisionists created a scandal about this thesis, on July 3, 1986, the latter was canceled, for purely administrative irregularities. Only, the historical findings of Henri Roques, were so backed up it was impossible to reject them entirely. So much so, that in 1989, the one who popularized the SS Kurt Gerstein's confessions, Leon Poliakov admitted the presence of "errors" in his narratives.

In an interview with Elia Serfati he conceded *"Certainly in Gerstein's reports were a number of errors, He only saw once a death camp, and from a distance, it was the Polish camp of Belzec."*

Excuse me, but in the confessions he wrote with his own hand, Kurt Gerstein really claimed that he actually saw Belzec and Treblinka and Majdanek too! I add that in Belzec, he claimed to have witness a gazing

from start to end, since he timed it. *"I see,"* did he write. *"Yes, I see and I wait."* This is also why the stories of this SS were considered capital by historians. Because, it was actually the only testimony willingly wrote by a person who claimed to be a perfect eye witness.

But, following the posthumous cross-examination by Henri Roques, wham! Everything collapsed! The man who popularized Gerstein reluctantly admitted that this SS was not a eye witness, he only saw Belzec and from a distance.

But then, it was not about "error" in the accounts of the SS: it was lies ... For if Gerstein had seen Belzec only from a distance, so he could not attend and time a homicidal gassing. All this was pure invention. Kurt Gerstein was thus purely and solely a false witness. The posthumous cross-examination demonstrated it.

This did not prevent the authors of the Shoah History Review to republish, in 2012, an article by Leon Poliakov published in 1964 and which featured Kurt Gerstein as a credible witness. Because with these people, dishonesty is the rule.

Besides, let's go back where Kurt Gerstein spoke about the crowd of 700 to 800 people on 25m<sup>2</sup>. What do we see? Whether to make more credible case, Leon Poliakov had falsified the text: the 25m<sup>2</sup> became 93m<sup>2</sup>.

Credulity in some, dishonesty in others... heavy toll among accredited historians, when it comes to the alleged holocaust.

Good evening